

# Arizona Weekly Enterprise.

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FLORENCE, ARIZONA.

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McLean's Patent Rocker, Platform and Floor; large assortment of Chairs, Feather Pillows, New Home Sewing Machine, Mirrors, Picture Frames and corn, Towel Racks, Wall Pockets, Clock Shelves, Corner and side brackets, Book Shelves, Hat and Coat Racks, Cornice Poles, brass and wood trimmings.

Picture and Window Glass of all sizes.

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FINEST LINE OF GOODS ON THE COAST—A FINE FIT GUARANTEED SHIRTS TO ORDER A SPECIALTY

BRANCH OFFICE AT PHENIX, ARIZONA.

## SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

EXPERIMENTS, OBSERVATIONS AND NOTES OF PRACTICAL INTEREST.

The Snow Plant of the Sierras, Known to Botanists as the *Sarcodes Sanguinea*—It is Somewhat Like a Rose and Snow Tinted Hyacinth.

One thing that never fails to interest all who see it, when alone it is found on the mountain heights of the Sierras, is the snow plant, known to botanists as the *Sarcodes sanguinea*.

Imagine a rose and snow tinted crowded hyacinth, from 8 to 10 inches in height, every minute bell would appear by a rose and tinted silver ribbon, all topped by a huge head of asparagus in heart front and silver. The fringed petals are very marked on every petal and bract. Though the whole translucent spike is flushed with rose and carmine, the petals are the deepest and most brilliantly colored parts of the flower, which is five parted, and each openable into two specimens bearing eighty perfect flowers and a pseudo bulb 2 1/2 inches in circumference, brittle almost as spun glass, and although solid as a pinecone when first dug up, dried away to the size of the stem.

All attempts at cultivation have thus far failed, the bulbs refusing to stand transplanting and the seeds to sprout. For the man who can discover the way to introduce them to cultivation there is a fortune in store, and what a glorious addition they will be to our early garden flora, says American Garden, in which the above illustrated description originally appeared. They have been gathered in their native wilds from May until past the middle of July, but even at home are said to be capricious in growth. Localities where they abound one season may be without them the next. They are found as high as 8,000 feet above the sea level and not much below 4,000.



SNOW PLANT.

Hanging Doors and Blinds. In hanging a number of doors which are of the same size, the time expended upon measuring the correct position of the hinges may be, according to the latest News, saved in a very simple manner. Take a lathe and mark upon the top and bottom the exact position where the hinges should come, drive in at those marks sharp pointed nails, and you have a gauge which may be used in hanging all doors of the same size. In using it, all that is necessary is to place it against the edge of the door with the top of the lathe on the level with the top of the door, give it a sharp tap of the hand, when the nails will mark the exact position of the hinges. The same gauge lathe may be used in marking out the position of the hinges of the stile of the door frame, excepting that a nail should be driven in the bottom of it, so that there may be sufficient room left at the bottom to allow proper play of the door. The use of a gauge lathe in the case referred to is an example of its use. It is of equal utility in hanging many other pieces, such, for instance, as inside and outside blinds, shutters, etc.

One Way to Make Ground Glass. A writer on this subject says: I desired to have several pieces of ground glass, to use for some purpose. I first bought five cent worth of emery and two plates of glass of the size required. Spotted negatives will answer, if they are cleaned, which can be done with a strong solution of lye. I placed one of the glasses on a flat board, and sprinkled a small quantity of emery on it, which I wetted with water. Placing the other glass on that, I ground them together, renewing the emery and water whenever necessary. In about one hour I had two of the finest quality of ground glasses, fully as good as those I would have to pay seventy-five cents for, by 10 size.

Pigeon Breeding in Session. Among novel exhibitions to be held at Paris is that of the Colombophil, or the pigeon breeders. As the Colombophil is concerned only with pigeons considered as instruments and carriers, the exhibition is a decided decided to their meeting with the aeronauts, who are engaged in a similar pursuit. The meeting will be held at the end of July, and will be the occasion of interesting experiments, among which, says Popular Science News, are prominent the simultaneous ascension of a number of balloons and the freeing of a hundred thousand pigeons, of course—which will fly to their respective stations.

Editorial Far Sight Machine. The Electrical Review is authority for the statement that Mr. Edison hopes with one of his numerous inventions to be the inventor of the range of vision by hundreds of miles, so that, for instance, "a man in New York could see the features of his friend in Boston with as much ease as he could upon performance of the stage," that Mr. Edison says, "would be an invention worthy a prominent place in the world's fair, and I hope to have it perfected long before 1893."

Automatic Candles. A new candle has been brought out which extinguishes itself in an hour. This it does by means of a tiny extinguisher of tin, which is fastened in the wax by wires, and which actually performs its task. It is only necessary to remove this diminutive extinguisher when the work is done, and the candle is again ready to burn another hour.

News in Brief. The New London (Conn.) double track railroad bridge, it is claimed, is the largest draw-bridge in the world.

An international congress of agriculture and forestry will be held in Vienna during the summer of 1890.

From the Electrical Review, of Munich, is authority for the statement that electricity, whether under the form of continuous currents of different intensities or of alternating currents, exerts no influence on the vegetation of plants.

Some curious electrical experiments are being made at the summit of the Eiffel tower. The atmosphere round the tower at this elevation is free from all influence of the soil, as would be the case at the top of a mountain, and the air is in an extraordinarily active state of electricity.

M. E. INGALLS.

A Prominent Railroad Man Who Has Rapidly Come to the Front.

Probably no prominent railroad man in the United States has ever come to the front with greater rapidity than M. E. Ingalls, of Cincinnati. Born on a farm near Harrison, Me., in 1842, he was graduated from Bridgton academy, and for a short time was a student at Bowdoin college. Leaving the latter, he entered Harvard Law school, and was graduated therefrom in 1863. He soon opened a law office in Boston, and be-

sides being elected to represent the Sixth senatorial district of the Massachusetts general assembly, he soon attracted the attention of prominent men who were interested in the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette road, who sent him to Cincinnati as receiver of the line. This was in 1871, and so badly had it been managed that its stock was worth less than fifty cents on the dollar, and the road was soon placed in bankruptcy. In two years Mr. Ingalls succeeded in paying off the debts and had it released from litigation, and he was made president of the new road, organized as the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago (Big Four). Cincinnati was without a Union depot, and no railroad during those hard times would think of building one, but Mr. Ingalls, looking ahead, and the magnificent Union depot, costing over one and a half millions, was the result, and when completed the other roads were only too willing to purchase part of the structure.

Mr. Ingalls also was very successful in refunding the debt of the road into 4 per cent, and he has had the pleasure of seeing the stock of the Big Four sell in 1889 at 110.

Last year C. P. Huntington concluded that Mr. Ingalls would make a good man to help build up the Chesapeake and Ohio road, and the latter gentleman was elected president of that line, which extends from Old Point Comfort, Va., to Cincinnati, over 650 miles. The new line from Huntington, W. Va., to Cincinnati, along the Ohio river, was completed and the new bridge over the Ohio, between Covington and Cincinnati, was opened on the first day of 1889. It cost over \$2,500,000 and diverted an immense amount of new business for Cincinnati.

The Vanderbilt interests had also thought quite well of Mr. Ingalls' abilities as a railroad man and tried in vain to have him accept the presidency of the Bee Line road (C., C. and L.) some two years since, at the death of President Devereaux. Of late a new deal has been decided upon for the Bee line (with its 750 miles of road), and the Big Four (with its 300 miles), are to be consolidated under a new organization of which M. E. Ingalls is to be president, with headquarters in Cincinnati.

NEW YORK'S PROPOSED CATHEDRAL. One of the Four Plans from Which a Selection May Be Made.

Of the designs furnished the trustees of the proposed Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, to be built at New York, four were set apart for elaboration, and from these four it is probable that one may be selected. So important a matter must necessarily be slow of settlement, and it is not likely that any design will be selected before the beginning of next year. Indeed, the present year will doubtless be ended before the designs are elaborated.

The plan which is the joint work of George Martin Hays and John H. Buck, of New York, shows a tall and narrow structure, with a central spire, and a cross; and from the junction of the nave and transepts rises a magnificent spire. The material suggested for the outside is granite or Wyoming marble or Warsaw blue stone and Indiana buff limestone. It is proposed to face the walls with wrought stone and marble shafts and slabs. The roof above the vaulting is to be of iron, filled in with fire proof blocks and covered with lead or copper.

Although the Reardon survey and location has not been carried down to the valley, the worst part has been located. This would be a more expensive route for Phenix than the proposed Prescott line, although a cheap one to Globe. Mr. Gibson waited at the Mormon settlement of Pine and in Arizona, but the latter failed to connect with the proposed route. In consequence of the heavy thunder storms prevailing. Proceeding westerly to Camp Verde, Mr. Gibson found a more direct route to Phenix from the Verde headwaters southeast to Fort McDowell.

Should Mr. Reardon build down Wild River fifty miles to a connection, which would involve about twenty-five miles of canyon road at about \$30,000 per mile, it would be cheaper than via Mt. Ord with its \$30,000 per mile canyon and 1,500-foot tunnel.

From Camp Verde Mr. Gibson went west to Agua Fria and examined the Black canyon route. This is a possible line and shorter than the Vulture route by forty miles. It would run due north from Phenix to a point 15 miles east of Prescott, thence northwesterly and southwesterly to that city. Although shorter it would be to accommodate the mining interests any better, if as well as the Vulture route.—Herald.

Rich Quartz Near Walnut Grove. About five miles west of the new Walnut Grove dam a body of quartz about 200 feet square is being prospected by Ed. Johnson and Waterman. This place, which, during the past month, has yielded several thousand dollars. The ore was taken out by going down only five feet, and was crushed in a hand mortar and panned. The particular streak worked is about 15 inches wide, has within it a streak of nearly solid gold. The bottom of the hole still shows coarse gold. There are several other streaks of pay ore throughout this mass of quartz, and if any one of them continues down as rich as the surface indications, there is a big fortune in store for the lucky locators. The discovery has been kept quiet, but we understand a sale is underway to some Phenix investors. Our reporter saw a specimen of the quartz to-day. It was thickly sprinkled with the genuine stuff. Mexicans have found rich silver leads in the same vicinity.—Courier.

How Reigate and Simmons Struck It Rich.

Was the remark that Dave Simmons made to a Saturday Evening Call reporter. He is a hostler, also foreman in the round-house of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad Company. "I have invested in the Louisiana State Lottery since 1875. In 1877 drew a prize of \$80. In 1881 drew \$10, last March \$25, and that the last drawing held one-twentieth of ticket No. 50,416, that drew the first prize of \$300,000, and have received the amount of \$15,000. I induced Reiger to go in with me, (we each held one-twentieth part of ticket No. 50,416), and expect to continue."—Peoria (Ill.) Saturday Eve. Call, June 1.

The new barber shop has crawled to the top.

AT A CHURCH FAIR. How Mr. Blank Was Robbed by His Numerous Lady Friends.

Oh, Mr. Blank, you're the very man I am looking for. You must take at least ten chances in the drawing for the crazy quilt. It's only twenty-five cents a chance, and—

Oh, Mr. Blank, you must give me fifteen cents and then guess how many beads there are in this jar, and if you guess—

There, Mr. Blank, isn't that a lovely little bouquet I've won for you? A dollar, if you please.

Aha, I've found you at last, Mr. Blank! We're voting an Afghan to the prettiest young lady here, and you must put in at least twenty-five votes for Miss Beauty. It only costs ten cents a vote and—

Oh, Mr. Blank, I know you want this smoking cap and jacket. They're only twenty-nine dollars, and—

Now, Mr. Blank, you're not going by any rule without buying something! Here's the very penholder you desire, and it's only a dollar. There it is all done up nicely for you. What's this—a five dollar bill? Aha, you foolish man! We never give any change at this table. Ha, ha, ha!

Oh, but you must buy this cigar case, Mr. Blank, I won't let you say no. Here it is. There! I've slipped it in your overcoat pocket. Four dollars please.

Oh, you had, naughty man, to try to go by my table when I've got a pair of slippers you've been longing for all these years. You're ever and ever so wicked. Wait until I do the slippers up in this lovely tissue paper and—

Stop, stop, Mr. Blank, not a step further until you have paid your vote for a chance in the grab-bag.

Why, Mr. Blank, I'm so glad I ran across you. I want you to take six of the loveliest old ladies down-stairs and get the oysters and ice-cream. Oh, you shan't say no.

When Blank finally escapes by sneaking out the cellar and out through the furnace-room he walks three miles to his boarding-place, simply because he hasn't a car fare left out of the fifty dollars he left home with.—Drake's Magazine.

More Railroad Routes.

Mr. R. N. Gibson, the engineer who is looking up the best rail route for Phenix, returned to-day from a reconnaissance northeast to the Tonto Basin and Rim Rock country. He left Mr. W. J. Murphy's family at Ward's Sunshin ranch, near Mt. Ord.

Mr. Gibson's route was from Fort McDowell up Rycamore creek to its head above Mt. Ord, where he examined that pass and proceeded on over Reno pass to Tonto Basin, and finally to the terminus of the Rio Grande Mineral Survey at Puyuan. He reached the timber country on the Rim, which is comparatively level after the 6,600 feet of elevation has been overcome.

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## INDIAN SCHOOLS.

What an Educated Pima Indian Thinks.

J. K. Owens, interpreter at the Saco Indian Agency, was in the city yesterday. He has been taking a vacation, visiting the Indian government and mission schools at Albuquerque, New Mexico. He informs the Star that there are 97 Pima and Papago Indian pupils in the Albuquerque schools, all of whom appear to be making good progress. If there was sufficient accommodations at the Indian school here he thinks it would be a good thing for Tucson and for their Pima Indian pupils, as it being sent to New Mexico.

He thinks the practice of sending the boys and girls back to the reservations during vacation is bad policy, as they forget much they learn and acquire rapidly their old habits on the reservation, which is a set back to them when they return to school.

The crops on the Pima reservation were unusually good this season, but the rain destroyed at least one-third, so he was informed.

Mr. Owens was educated at the Albuquerque school, and he says he has enjoyed his visit and vacation very much. He visited the teachers and the premises of the Indian school here and is in hope that the building will be sufficient to enlarge to accommodate all the Pima and Papago Indian boys who want an education.—Tucson Star.

Corn-Fed Carp.

"Mose" Langley, of Kirkland valley has the best arranged carp pond in Arizona. It is fed from a never-failing spring which furnishes seven or eight miner's inches of pure, clear and cool water the entire year. Instead of the bottom of the pond or lake being covered with mud in which the carp can burrow, as is their natural custom, the pond is kept clean and free from mud, and the carp are kept and regularly fed on corn, and from which he obtains his supply for the table. Keeping and feeding them in this way his fish are all large and plump, and when killed the meat is found to be perfectly solid and firm instead of soft and flabby, as has been the case with all fish brought to market in Prescott, while the flavor is said to almost equal that of any mountain trout. Mr. Langley says he has fed his fish on corn since he first started to raise them. It is thrown into the pond on the cob, and the grains are soon stripped off by them. He also says that he has killed them within half an hour after being fed, and found the corn in their stomachs thoroughly ground up as fine as it would be if found in the stomach of a hog.—Prescott Journal-Miner.

The Oppressed Apache.

The philanthropists of the Indian Rights Association think that the captive Apaches now in Alabama need more humane treatment. These oppressed native Americans, after torturing and murdering women and children until they had the misfortune to be caught, were transported to the inclement confines of Florida. There they pined along with Standard Oil millionaires, Boston consumptives and other exiles until it became clear to the vigilant eyes of the Indian Rights Association that they could not survive the rigors of the climate any longer. Then they were moved to Alabama. Now that too has become unendurable, and the Government is searching for a mountain sanitarium that will restore to the suffering children of nature the health and happiness that they played modestly when the real estate on their cheeks when they scalped with Geronimo.

It is strange that the friends of the noble red man are so obtuse. Can they not see that it is not a physical but a mental ailment that afflicts their wards? The exiles miss the joyous sports of their native home. If the Indian Rights Association would provide a few white families to be chased on stolen ponies and then burned, imprisoned or hanged, according to the gay inspiration of the moment, there would be no more complaints of the Alabama climate. The Apache, indifferent to physical hardship, but the creature of his necessities, needs nothing to keep him in condition but a little innocent merriment.—S. F. Examiner.

It is pretty well settled that Phenix will enjoy the benefits of rail connection with the Atlantic and Pacific trunk line before another twelve months. We do not care whether the road goes by Prescott, or connects with the old Mineral Belt road with its terminus at Flagstaff. Either will give us a market for our products in Northern Arizona, and bring to us lumber at about one half the price we are now paying. At the present time the owners of the latter route seem to have the best of the propositions, as they have already secured the capital with which to build, and their road to present runs nowhere, nor has it any profitable traffic. It is certain, however, that the project of a rail road between Phenix and Prescott, and it is barely possible that we may have both lines. Data already compiled is sufficient to show that the trade of a north and south railroad will be profitable as soon as constructed.—Arizona.

Prison Warrants To Be Issued.

The Star is informed that Territorial Auditor Thos. Hughes, will audit the Territorial prison accounts at Flagstaff, Friday, it is understood, will sign the same.

The board appointed by Governor Wolfley has thus far failed to make a legal demand on the old board for the muniments of office. Auditor Hughes will be pursuing the right course in issuing warrants on account of the same, and this will relieve the merchants who are furnishing supplies for the prison as well as the employees of the prison who are entitled to their salaries for services performed.—Star.

## HOOKER'S HOT SPRINGS.

Through the springs the name of which heads this article are not as far famed as the celebrated hot springs of Arkansas, we verily believe their waters possess medicinal qualities fully equal to those of Arkansas, and that will, in time give them a reputation as wide reaching.

Hooker's Hot Springs are situated about thirty miles west of Wilcox, in the Hot Springs mountains, a southern continuation of the Galarra range and the health-giving and health-restoring properties of the waters have been known in this section of Arizona for many years. So far as we are aware no chemical analysis has ever been made of their waters, but magnesia and iron predominate in the waters of the hot springs, six in number. There is also a cold sulphur spring in close proximity to one of the hot springs. The waters of the springs are especially efficacious in rheumatic and similar cases, and people who have gone there suffering great agony and almost entirely disabled from rheumatism have been restored to perfect health. These springs are owned by Col. H. C. Hooker, of the Sierra Bonita ranch, from whom they take their name, and are conducted by Mr. O. H. Madden, lessee. Hooker's Hot Springs are destined to become noted among the great health resorts of this country, and such time will come as soon as the merits of the waters become generally known.

In closing, we would state that the climate there is delightful at all seasons of the year.

About Correct.

The following remarks which, correctly set forth the facts, are taken from the Gallup (N. M.) News-Register.

Several New Mexico papers recently mentioned in glowing terms of return of a large number of Indian children from Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where they have been spending the last six years acquiring an education.

To the writer it was sad news. One day this week he learned of one of these Indian boys who have thus, by the very sublimation of cruelty, been educated and sent back to their tribe. Among these unfortunate is Navajo boy, a nephew of Watchman John, watchman at the Navajo reservation. This poor boy returns to his tribe not able to speak one word of his mother tongue, and English but brokenly. He has no means for his own support, no knowledge of Indian customs or practices among the Indians with which to support himself, no means to go out among the whites and earn a living, no friends; and is left, deserted indeed, among the savages to starve.

There is no provision for the support of this boy yet but a boy. What is to become of him? He is the laughing stock of the Indians, the by-word of the low whites, pitied only by agency employees who have no means of aiding him. This is the work of the cruel fools who take Indian children from their tribe, partially educate until they forget their mother tongue and send them out to the wild tribes that have forgotten them, to starve or to turn thieves.

A Tucson Episode.

From a party who visits Tucson the Prospector learned a little interesting news which as yet not been published by the Tucson papers.

It seems that about a year ago, a young man by the name of Meyer was employed as head clerk in the land office there. He represented himself as the son of a wealthy banker in the east. While there he was a member of the Commercial club and belonged to the "aristocratic" circle which an introduction into the club conveys with it. He was very attentive to a young society lady of that city, and it was reported that he was engaged to marry her. He was also a prominent applicant for Fred Smith's place, and received the backing of the club. Everything ran along smoothly until a few days since when Deputy U. S. Marshal Neustatter conveyed some prisoners to San Quentin. While there he discovered that Meyer was no other than S. B. May, an ex-convict who had been sent from Los Angeles county for grand larceny. In some manner Meyer was posted, and left on a Southern Pacific train last week, leaving "society" richer in experience but poorer in coin which he had secured from his friends before leaving.

North Dakota has adopted a model constitution in many respects. It is said to be a compilation of the best clauses on different points, taken from a number of the best governed states of the Union. The article on suffrage taken from the Wisconsin constitution, which provides that the rate of taxation shall be uniform on property made taxable by the legislature, the method of taxation to be regulated by the legislature. It gives the legislature power to regulate railroads and other transportation, and provides a clause against woman suffrage. It requires a foreigner to be in the state two years after declaring his intention to become a citizen, before the right of suffrage is conferred upon him; that the property of the wife at marriage and what she may acquire afterward shall be exempt from execution and claims against her husband; it limits the number of members of each house of the legislature to the lowest effective representative working force and provides a limit to the membership, beyond which it cannot go.—Exchange.

The Harqua Hala Purchase.

The sale of the Harqua Hala mining bonanzas was effected yesterday, Col. C. H. Gray and Frank Kirkland being the purchasers. These gentlemen held a bond on the nine mining claims owned by the Bonanza firm, and yesterday the entire purchase money of some \$125,000 was paid over to the government. Thus, after many months, these miners have parted company with their discoveries. From all sources come good reports from the district, and we expect, under the management of their new proprietors, these properties will soon become bullion producers.—Gazette.

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## H. N. ALEXANDER,

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Irvine Building, Phoenix, Arizona.

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.  
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
Florence, A. T., will practice in all courts of the territory. Land matters before the Department at Washington, a specialty. Business solicited.

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Keeps a full assortment of  
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DRUGS & NOTIONS. Strictly a cash business.  
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LONE STORE,  
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J. B. MICHEA  
DEALER IN